THE LATEST NEWS RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM SPRINGFIELD.

COMPOSITION OF MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.

THE RUMORED MANIFESTO.

Mr. Lincoln Hung in Effigy.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Friday, Nov. 9, 1860. A Springfield paper of this morning states, on the assumed authority of Mr. Lincoln's confidential friends, that the Cabinet is to be as follows:

ecretary of State. W. H. Seward, ecretary of War. F. P. Blair, jr. acretary of the Navy H. W. Davia, ecretary of the Tea ury J. Sherman, ecretary of the Interior John Hickman, extra y of the Interior H. Euridge, S. T. Logao, S. T. Logao,

Proceeding from this city, this statement might, if uncontradicted, be received with faith: but the fact is, it is a matter of the merest speculation. Of course, nothing is yet known as to Mr. Lincoln's appointments. Renewed questions are urged upon Mr. Lincoln as to a ceclaration of his future intentions. I believe it is correct to say that, although he is not at all unmindful of the upensizess which may exist in many parts of the country, nor of the unfortunate comm-reial troubles that may have been threatened, he still does not discover any cause for specially developing his policy, or offering any public expression of his views.

Among other interesting dispatches received today by Mr. Lincoln, was one announcing that he had been hung in effigy in Pensacola, Florida. It was thought at the State-House that if the personal danger came no nearer than that, there was little cause for apprehension. I am told that Mr. Lincoln considers the feeling

at the South to be limited to a very small number, though very intense.

Senator Trumbull s reëlection is fully assured.

Republican Rejoicings. Boston, Friday, Nov. 9, 1860.
There was an immense meeting of Republicans in

Music Hall to-night, congratulatory of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. Charles W. Slack presided. Among the speakers, were Henry Wilson, Anson P. Burlingame, Richard Warren of New-York, and Chas.

A. Phelps.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 9, 1860.

The Republicans held a grand jubilee to-night, in honor of the election of Abraham Lincoln. It is a perfect gala night. The Wide-Awakes are out in full force, hearing handsome banners and transparencist. Cannon firing music playing, letting off of fireworks, and bonfires is the order of this evening. The Capitol, Congress Hall, The Evening Journal office, the Delayan House, and a large number of private dwellings are brilliantly illominated, and present a handsome and are brilliantly illuminated, and present a handsome ap-pearance. All is excisement and rejoicing in the

Virginia and Tennessee Railroad.

Lyschburg, Va., Friday, Nov. 9, 1860.

The repairs on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad caused by the late freebets, will be completed by Saturday. The sale of through sickets to New-Orleans and intermediate points will be resumed at New-York and other stations on Tuesday morning.

The Grand Trunk Railway.

The Leader (Government organ) of to-day says that the Government, in view of the the Grand Trunk Rail way Company's application for relief, will immediately appoint three Commissioners to institute a searching inquiry into the affaus of the Company. The Commissioners are to be Mr. Grant, manager of the North ern Railway, and Mesers. Langton and Thudien.

The Great Bank Fraud.

Springfield, Itt., Friday, Nov. 9, 1860.
The Boone County (Ladiana) Bank fraud excites considerable consternation among bankers about Western paper money. The real source of the over issue i not yet discovered. The intimation that the engrave is implicated is not borne out oy facts as the plate has not always been in his possession. The fact that the spurious issue was printed from genuine plates does not implicate him any more than it does the Bank officers or aeditor, who now holds the plates.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND THE COMMIS-SIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD CO.,) NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1860.

The recent report of the New-York Commissioners of Emigration has given publicity to erroneous and

prejudicial statements concerning the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which should not be suffered to remain without notice and correction. It is a sted that the system of booking emigrant pas sengers in Europe was adopted by the New York roads

as a measure of self-defense; whereas the facts show that the New-York Central Road commenced the system, about eleven yea s since, with Messrs. Wolf and Richmuller as their agents, both in this country and it

Richmuller as their agents, both in this country and in Europe. A similar arrangement was shortly afterward entered into by the New-York and Eric Railroad Company with Messrs Weed and Maby. The competition thus created by the New-York routes compelled the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in the Spring of 1855, to adopt the same system.

As an argument for the exclusive privileges fornished the New-York Roads, it is asserted in the Commistoners' report that the Pennsylvania Railroad "passed through a neighboring trailory, and has no interest in common with our city and State." If a road that furnishes a routs to sny point in the West, North West, or South-West beyond Cleveland, from sixty to one hundred and iffy miles shorter than any other—that opens to New York a rich section of country which cannot be reached in any other way—that try which camot be reached in any other way—that carries from New York 35 000 tans, and pours into her lap 60 000 tans of freight per annum—is entitled to no consideration from the business interests of this city,

such an assertion might be warranted.

It is understood that the European agents add from twenty to twenty-five per cent to the me' rates, so that the emigrant pays no more for the ticket in Europe than in New-York (the ocean passage excepted), as the same percentage is added at Castle Garden.

The same percentage is added at Castle Garden.

nt sent to Europe in 1857, but the Commis sioners could not effect any arrangement with the Gov-ernments of England and France, to abolish the book-ing system. It was so obvious that the plan proposed by the Commissioners placed trem in the position of mere emigrant agents for the New-York roads, that

mere emigrant agents for the New-York roads, that the great advantage to accrue to the emigrant could not be seen by the authorities of those countries. In Germany, however, their olan was successful, and the result is that the New-York roads have the entire control of the route for emigrants arriving from Bremen and Hamburg.

The Commissioners state in their report that they have certain arrangements with the New York Central and New-York and Eric Companies, and are ready to grant the same privileges to other roads on the same terms. In reply to this, it may be said that the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have uniformly expressed their willingness to enter into any general arrangement in which all the reads could unite gereral arrangement in which all the roads could unite upon equal terms in Castle Garden and have been as uniforaly refused such advantages by the Commis

The expenses of the Landing Depot paid by the New-York Companies, on which so much stress is laid by the Commissioners, are paid by the emigrants, as the "commutation money" of two dollars per head tharged to the abip-owners is included by them in the price of the ticket sold to the emigrant for the Atlantic

The great object of the emigrant on his arrival i The great object of the emigrant on his arrival in this country is to get safely, quickly, and comfortably to his destination. The Pennsylvania Ralroad Company has carried a large number annually, and no complaint has ever come back of ill treatment bagainge complaint has ever come back of ill treatment bagaing being lost, or the practice of any extortion. It will be the aim of this Company in the future, as it has been the aim of this Company in the lature, as in the past, to meintain the superior advantages of its in the past, to meintain the superior advantages of its in the past, to meintain the commission route, notwiths anding that the emigrant's only route, notwiths anding the entries of the Commission of the tomoreants only ers to convey the impression that the emigrants only safety in going to the West is by way of Buffalo or Safety in going to the West is by way of Buffalo or Burkirk.

McDonald & Bischoff,
Emigrant Agents Penn. R. E., No. 5 Battery place.

THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

HOT SPEECHES AND BITTER RESOLVES.

War Preparations in South Carolina.

MODERATION AND REASON IN OTHER STATES

THE PRESIDENT AND THE RESIGNING OFFICIALS.

The Forts and other National Property Safe.

THE SOUTHERN MEDICAL STUDENTS ..

THE EFFECT AT WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tri WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 9, 1860.

THE PRESIDENT PERPLEXED. The President is still in doubt what to do. is apprehensive of troubles in the South, but does not know how to meet them. His feelings are with the South, but he is afraid to assist them

THE CABINET MEETING.

Nothing definite is known of the Cabinet Meeting to-day, as the intention of the Administration is to await the development of disunionism. Mr. Buchanan still hopes that there will be no disunion before the 4th of next March, as also does Gen.

ARMS SENT SOUTH.

A large quantity of arms was yesterday shipped from our arsenal to the South. But the place of destination remains a secret.

GOV. BROWN'S PROCLAMATION.

The proclamation of Gev. Brown of Georgia has created much excitement. It is the most unconstitutional manifesto ever published in the United States, and it depends now upon the President whether he will use his authority and enforce the laws of the United States.

MORE RESIGNATIONS.

Several clerks in the Departments presided over by Messrs. Howell, Cobb, and John Thompson, have resigned in order to please their superiors the resignation to take place on the 4th of March. It is positively stated, that Messrs. Cobb and Thompson will resign under similar conditions.

AFFAIRS IN WASHINGTON. The city is quiet. There are plenty of officeseekers, from North and South, here. The Republican beadquarters are filled to overflowing

every night. To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 9, 1860 No apprehension exists in official quarters that any efforts will be made to seize the ports or other public property in the South, as no such movements would be tolerated by the authorities of the States in which they are located. The questions which now distract the people of that section being of great delicacy, nothing will be done by executive authority which would tend to exasperate the public mind against the General Government at this juncture, while, however, the President will perform his cuty of duly enforcing the laws.

The resignations of the Federal officers at Charles ton being contingent on the acceptance by the President, time will be allowed them to reconsider their

An erropeous report has prevailed that the President intends issuing a proclamation, but it will be recollected that Gen. Jackson did not pursue such a course until after South Carolina had passed the nullifying orcinance.

The Cabinet to-day held their first meeting since the Presidential election, but no question in connection with Southern events required formal action.

Augusta, Ga., Friday, Nov. 9, 1860. The telegraph lines are down south of Augusta, and we have nothing in consequence, from Milledgeville. Meetings are being held all over Georgia for forming Minute Men corps. A meeting has been called for Angusta to-morrow night. It will be managed by the most talented and conservative citizens, and decided messures looking to the secession of Georgia will be adopted.

A highly exciting ecens occurred in this city afternoon. A Northern man named Thayer, a homsopathic doctor and former resident, recently returned, was charged with uttering Abolition sentiments. On Thursday night he was ordered to leave the city. Refu-ing, he was waited on by a crowd this afternoon

The growd which increased to several hundred was addressed by several citizens, some urging summary treatment, and others a milder course. While the crowd was engaged listening, Thayer was convexed off to the rear of the hotel, and escaped. The itizens aided his safety, in consequence of the entreaties of Thayer's wife and children. It is preumed he is off rafe.

The feeling is g adually widening and deepening into possility to the Yaukees among a I parties.

A military Convention of the State will be held next Tuesday at Midedgeville. Gov. Brown's special message has been approved

During its reading in the Legislature there was warm

Del gations of South Carolinians are visiting Georvia. Sedate and conservative Georgians have mounted cockades. The South is in earnest, depend upon it. Later. - We have not a line from Charleston.

N. H. T. Walker, Brevet Lieutecant in the Army, who is reported to have resigned his commission, will be a candidate for Colonel of the Augusta Volunteer Battslion. The election will be held on Saturday

It is reliably reported that several hundred thousand Minute Men are al eady enrolled South, and that the anrollment continues.

There is much excitement in Charleston consequent upon orders to remove the arms deposited in the citadel to Fort Moultrie; said removal being unauthorized by the Secretary of War. The arms will probably remain at the citadel.

Reports are circulating in the South about the burnng of the Aster House, THE TRIBUSE Office and battes in New York with the Republicans and Demo-

rata. Lincoln was burned in effigy in Florida, near the Navy Yard, yesterday. The wildest extravagances are reported and measurably accredited.

Palmetto flags are floating from many streets in

The Keystone State steamer had to haul down the United States flag and put up the Palmetto flag before arrival at the port of Charleston. It is so reported here by the passengers.

It is reported here that cotton in a Boston steamer was unloaded in consequence of a determination of the people of Charleston not to allow cotton to go to Box-Other kinds of extravagancies and reports are

The mass meeting of the citizens to night was the largest ever held here. Capt. John W. Anderson was chosen President, and Charlon H. Way Secretary.

The following resolutions were moved by Capt. T.
S. Bartow, second-d by Col Henry R. Jackson and supported in an eloquent and patriotic speech by the Hon. W. Law Bell, Elector of the State at Large, and

were adopted upanimously with great enthusiasm:

We, the citizens of the County of Chatham, Ignoring all party names and issues, cordially units in the fol-

In party intuies and issues, cordinity units in the following recolutions:

1. Revoked, That the election of Liucoin and Hamila to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States ought not, and will not be submitted to.

2. Recolved That we request the Legislature to aunounce this opinion by resolution at the earliest practicality memory, to com-

municate to our Sansiere and Represent stives in Congress, and cooper to with the Governor in calling a Convention of the poper to d be unine on the most and measure of the feet at the Legislature to take int. I some distance consideration the passage of such laws as will be likely to allevise any nuasual embart assement of commercial interests of the State consequent upon the present political emergency.

emergency.

4. Her deed. That we respectfully suggest to the Legicists. to take immediate steps to organize and arm the forces of the 25m.

5. Her tred. That cooles of the foregoing resolutions by scal, without delay, to our Senstors and Representatives in the demandance many of the State, who are requested to lay them before the House of which they are respectively members.

The Colorial flag of Georgia was raused this after-

noon on Green's mooument, Johnson's Square, in the presence of an immense multitude. Addresses were made, and great excitement prevailed. Cast. Bartow, Col. Jacksov, M-jor Jones, and others, are now ad-dressing an immense crowd of citizens in Johnson's

From The N. V. Herald Disputches.

WASHINGTON, Taureday, Nov. 8, 1860. The effect of Lincoln's election upon the people of this District can be more easily imagined than described. There is no place in the United Scates where the people—the officeholders, for nearly everybody has an office—feel it mere disastronsly. The defeat of Lincoln was a matter of life or death with them, and when it was announced that he was elected, curses loud and deep went up from these infuriated individuals. They were for forming a Southern Confederacy at once, and some of the more resolute and determined donned the cockade, and indicated their willinguess to shoulder their musket and resist the inauguration of Lincoln.

To day, however, a better feeling seems to animate the become of these hot-headed and floree individuals. Rashness and recklessness are giving way to wisd m at d moderation. The business men and the property-holders are for acquiescing in the will of the majority. A dispatch received here to day from a leading and wealthy peutleman in Charleston states that the news of Lincoln's election was received there with cheers

of Lincoln's election was received there with cheers and many manufestations of approbation. South Carolina will certistly go out of the Union. There is great unanimity among the people, and it is doubtful whether any opposition could be mustered against it.

Virguna seems to be a good deal exercised at the election of Lincoln. The heavy vote which Bell has received, together with the probabilities of his carrying the State, has very much dampened the ardor of those who were for resisting Lincoln's inauguration. A dispace receives here to day from a prominent citizen of Richmond states that while the election of Lincoln has produced the most intense excitement, the people are decidedly averse to taking any action which will tend in the alightest degree to secession or disunion.

in the elightest degree to secession or disunion.

The Republican headquarters in this city is now the great center of attraction. There are already enrolled upon the books upward of sixteen hundred names, and there are a large number of names unacted ou, for, be it und-tacted, no person is permitted to join until he has parsed a rigid and thorough examination by the leading chiefs of the organization. I am informed that a rarge number have been blackballed. The accessions the intervals in the last few days to their ranks in this District during the last few day are large. Each and every one expects an office. have even gone so far as to designate the places the

A rumor has been circulated to day that Secretary Cobb had resigned. An evening paper also gives currency to the rumor. I have good authority for saying that there is not a shadow of foundation for each report. He will undoubtedly continue to discharge the duties of his office until the close of Mr. Bachanan's additional transfer.

In the really influential political circles of Washington, all is calmness and composure. The election of Lincoln has been regarded as certain for some time past. The excitement is confined to the political clubs and committees and to the hotels, and has scarcely penetrated the inner circle of good gociety at the West End. Two or three ardent young fellows, connected with some of the Departments, appeared in the neigh-borhood of the General Post Office with dismion cock ades on their hats, but were laughed at for their paies, and quickly disappeared.

The Constitution of this morning emphatically dis

The Constitution of this morning emphatically disclaims the character, which the President's personal opponents attempt to a tribute to it, of being his organ, and stigmatizes as "disreputable" the effort to hold the Administration responsible for its articles.

All attempts, from whatever quarter, to identify the President with the advocates of secession will be demonstrated to be most unjust when the proper time comes. The friends of the Union and the Constitution need have no apprehension as to his course. It is most nocaudid in the Republicans, who are looking to him for protection and security against the disorders which for protection and security sgainst the disorders which they themselves have brought on the nation, to misrepresent his well known position at this crisis.

resent his well known position at this crisis.

Nothing can exceed the feverish anxiety of the Republicans to hear from the South. Their desire is to eave Lircoln from the consequences of the conflict which they have provoked, and to pile the responsibility on Mr. Buchansa. To postpone secession till the 4th of March would exceedingly annoy and distress the manegers of the President elect.

The National Intelligencer to day dedicates five of

The National Intelligencer to day dedicates are of its copious columns to a vindication of "The Discretion and Leysliy of the Present Administration," and to a statement of the grounds of the confidence which may safely be reposed in the President and Secretaries Cobb and Thempson at this crisis. All very well, but quite nunceessary. The Intelligencer attaches too much importance to the ill-considered and, if possible, worse-the deal of the way to the applied expressed ebullitions that find their way to the public through The Constitution. Besides, the experienced conductor of The Intelligencer needs not to be told that public men are not to be lightly held accountable for the interpretation put upon their language uttered in the confidence of social hours; and so very elaborate a defense as The Intelligencer made to day might be construed into the notion that the Secretaries of the Treasury and of the Interior needed this was the design, the donor may take his gift back

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1860. It is ascertained here that South Carolina precipi tates the conflict with the General Government lieving it to be the best means of effecting disunion. She feers delay lest negotiation may be resorted to and her purpose defeated. She will be encouraged to this policy of precipitancy by every disunionist in the South, for they fear if an expression of the popular sentiment is had the result will be unfavorable to them, or at least that the desired consummation will be deferred. Their object is to force a conflict while the popular mind of the South is at its present susceptible standard; and I

the Sou h is at its present susceptible standard; and I should not be surprised if the real issues would turn upon the filling of the Federal offices vacated at Charleston. No person within the State will accept them, and if appointments are made from without, the officers can only discharge their duties under the protection of federal bayone s. In this case a conflict is inevitable, and general revolution will follow.

The Disunionists here congratulate themselves upon the defeat of the Whigs in Virginia, not because of any State trumph achieved, but because they believe that in the chagrin and desperation of that party they will throw themselves into the Disunion movement, in the hope that better luck awaits them in the new order of things to follow. A Whig victory in Virginia would

hope that better luck awaits them in the new order of things to follow. A Whig victory in Virginia would be deemed glory enough this time, and contentment, at least for the present, would be the result.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. S.—S p. m.

The Governor to day sent to the Legislature a measure carnestly recommencing it to indem if y the losses of the resigning Federal offi ials. Resolutions to that effect were introduced into both Hoases, and made the measure of the termorrow. Special order for to-morrow.

The Senste concurred in the House resolution to an

therize the Governor to use \$100,000 already appropri-ated to purchase arms.

Arrangements about the Convention were made the

Precial order for to morrow.

In the House, Mr. Buist introduced a bill calling the Convention at Columbia. It was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Mr. Aldrich introduced a bill, compelling tree negroes

Mr. A drich introduced a bin, compening reconstruction leave the State or select masters. It was reforred. A resolution was introduced for raising a million of dollars immediately for the public defense. In advocating this resolution, Mr. Whaley read extracts from The Heroid report of Mr. Seward's Palace Garden speech. The matter was referred to the Ways and Means Com

Mr. Cunningham introduced a bill to arm the State. It authorizes the Governor to issue bonds to the amount of \$400,000 at six per cent, payable annually on pledge of the State. It was read and referred to the Military

Committee.
The House refused, by an overwhelming vote, to fix

on Saturday for a sine die adjournment.

A meeting was held here to-day which determined to return forthwith all Northern claims sent for collection.

The Palmetto flag is unfurled here and in Charleston. Military companies are holding meetings and recolving to strike from their colors all the stars but one—others to be added as Southern States successively declare

their independence.

The Hon. Edmund Ruffin arrived last night. He said he The Hon. Edmund Rulini arrived last hight. He was rerenaded by an immense throng. He enid he only waited in Virginia to east his vote, and now came to share the good or bad fortune of South Carolina. Resistance meetings are progressing all over the State. A great meeting is called in Charleston to-morrow night at Institute Hall. The Federal officials who

resigned will address the crowd.

The news of there resignations was received in the interior towns of this State, Georgia, and Alabama with saintes of 100 guns. The Sounern flag was unfurled in Savanuah, while here fireworks, music, and cannon celebrated the opening of the revolution.

The people talk as if already separated.

Chapterson, Nov. 8, 1860.

The State Rights flag was raised at The Mercury office at noon yesterday, with tromendous coeers from thousands who had congregated in the vicinity of that Judge Magrath was serenaded by 5,000 people la

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 8—10 p. m.
The excitement continues. Several "lone star"
flags were raised in various places to-day.
Mr. Spratt is now addressing a crowd of several
thousand at the Charleston Hotel.
One hindred gans were fired at Columbus, Georgia,
on the receipt of the news of the resignation of the
Charleston Endors, efficients.

on the receipt of the News.

Charleston Federal officers.

Mr. Pressly, the Sub-Treasurer here, has resigned.

PROSPECTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 7, 1860. Lincoln's election will lead to attempts at Secession but I am convinced that they will not be supported by the majority of the people, even in the State of South Carolina. In some respects the consequences of the movement here, if it should be pushed too far, must

have an evil not to say a dangerous tendency. There is one element in Charleston which I have never been able to regard with confidence. This is the free blacks. Maney of them are educated. Some of them are rich; their families well educated. besutiful, intelligent; but they have no rights. One family I have long known, named Dureef; the old man is about 60 years old; his hair as white as the driven snow: his daughters are educated, and beautiful; his sons are well educated; and yet, if one of those daughters wears a vail over her face, the first policeman will strip it off, for that is only a privilege accorded to the white girl, with no negro blood in her veine.

If found after the 9 o'clock bell rings, without a pass from a white man, old Darcef or any of his family, though worth \$200,000, will be locked up in a gnaid-house until his or her white gaardian come and pay the fine in the morning. There are handreds of such in the City of Charleston. They own slaves, some of them, although they are slaves. This is a large class in Charleston, and most influential with the

As you will have seen by the limited census returns, the number of slaves in and about Charleston has de creased since 1850 by thousands. Generally speaking the slave owners' profits increase every year. here. The reason is this: A good able-bodied field hand of middle age is worth \$1,300 to \$1,400. He will bring that. If sold, and the money invested in Government, Bank or State stocks, it will pay a net ucome of \$110 per annum. Put him at labor on a plantation, and saide from risks, he caunot earn the idterest of three per cent gross on the sum he is actually worth in cash to his master if sold. In Alabama Texas and other new States a \$1,400 nigger will earn 12 per cent on his highest value and even more. But he annot do it on any rice or cotton plantation in South Carolins. Consequ ntly, if the Union holds, Slavery will tend to decrease in the State of South Carolina. Negroes are not worth more than \$400 to till the ground; but they a e worth \$1,400 to sell and go far-

ther South It is said that in the upper districts of this State Slavery is nearly extinct. In Greenville, Spartansburgh, Pendleton, Anderson, and in that sectio i generally, the population is nearly all white. Slave labor does not pay. That section has trebled in population, wealth and comfort in ten years. Very few alaves

are owned there. Something may be inferred from the circulation of each of the two leading daily papers. The Mercury has a daily circulation of about 550-300 in the city, and 250 sent to exchanges. Of course, it is very extensively copied out of the State, though not much read in it. Nobody here regards it as of much consequence. Few business men read it. Its proprietor is the well known wealthy agitator, R. Barnwell Rhett. He is an ambitious man, fiery and headstrong. He was once in Congress, but the people of South Carolina have no confidence in him. He tried to be Senator, but they elected Hammond. He tried again, but the Legislature choose Mr. Chesnut. Rhett is one of your "I'd rather rule in hell than serve in heaven" sort of men. Hence his only chance of becoming "head of the hong," is to smach up the Union, and he sinks about \$8,000 annually in The Daily Mercury to accomplish

his object. The Courier is forced by circumstances to go with the surface current. It circulates about 3,000 daily. It is owned by A. S. Wellington & Co., men who are marked A A A in the books of commercial reference. The working editor is supposed to be Mr. Carlisle, an smiable, talented young man. The owner don's believe a bit ia disunion-never did-never will. At present they run with the current.

There is another paper in this city, edited by Mr. Cunningham, a gentleman who was a delegate from South Carolina to the famous American Convention in Philadelphia in 1856. It is an evening paper, called The News, and has 100 to 120 circulation

As near as I can learn, a very practical view is taken which they are placed in the Union. I will try to give it. I went up the street (Meeting street) to the Pavilion Hotel last night. I met a planter from Wadboe Bridge who owns a large plantation on Cooper River, and has 2,000 slaves. "Why do you wish to go out? Lincoln may make a good and a just

President ?" I asked. "That is not the thing," he replied, " most of us planters are desply in debt; we should not be if out of the Union. We should have a direct trade with Enrope. We should get a better price f r our cotton. and our goods would cost us 50 per cent less than now. It dont make much difference what Lincoln does. We want to secede. We must do it now or never. If we don't recede now the political power of the South is broken. Once New-England was a power in the State. She made Congress pass just such laws as she pleased. She has had her Adamses, her Websters, and her Tariffs. What is she now! Merely New England. No power; no one regards her. So it will be with the South if we do not go out now. I say we, for the South will go with us."

Take snother cigar, Sir? What reason will you give?" What excuse," said I.

"D-n the reason or excuse. We want to go out We have a right to go out, and South Carolina will go out. The United States was nothing more than an agent, appointed by South Carolina and the other States, and now the agent has become muster, tyrant, and dictator to the principals. This State won stand it."

"I do not see clearly how you make that out. I am dull, perhaps. Will you inform me in this regard? "Certainly. As you are going into Greenville Distensively beld. As long ago as the formation and the adoption of the Constitution, thirteen States united and formed a Constitution; and then they appointed an agent to attend to the extraneous matter, and to macage the property or territory which belonged to all. These States acted in the premises as States and not as individuals; and yet it was as simple as the act of thirteen individuals. Their motive for forming the General Union was that each might be benefitted. The Constitution was adopted. South Carolina was in the boat. She is now a part of the Southern sectionthe minor section of the Union. We hold to the Con stitution, and are willing to abide by its provisions fairly and justly interpreted. This, Sir, you will find the prevailing sentiment among all the intelligent people you will meet with in this State. We don't regard the Federal Union, or General Government"-" National, you mean," I interrupted.

"No, Sir, I'll be d-d if I mean National. Nation and National are words not used in the South, and they were never used by the framers of the Constitution or by Gen. Washington in any of his papers. I mean the Federal Government, and I say it is a more agent. Congress is only the maker of laws. It is not the interpreter of the Constitution. The Constitution is supreme and above Congress, for it is the boad of Union -created and made for the protection of the minor States, more than for the major. Majorities can protect themselves and need no Constitution. This solemn compact, made by the 13 States as States, has been repeatedly violated at the expense of the Southern Congress, under the Constitution, has no right to pass a law which affects the interest of any a fursepect to the assumed right of peaceable secon

State or of a minority of Section."

State or of a minority of Section."

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The same Converted to the State. If the same Converted to the State of the Section of the same Converted to the State of the Section of the same Converted to the State of the Section of the same converted to the State of the State of the State of the Section of the State of or New-York. As soon as separation takes place a shall run the steamers that ply between New York and Charleston between the latter city and England, touching at the Azores. It would pay better than at the North. Even as it is letters from England are received in the West Indies sooner than by the West Indian line of steamers.

This ended the conversation, and I send it to you as correctly illustrating the opinions prevailing in this city with regard to the great question-disunion.

SPEECH OF SENATOR CHESNUT OF SOUTH

CAROLINA. At the demonstration at the Capital of South Carolins, on the evening preceding the election, the Hon. James Chesnut, United States Senator, made the fol-

He thanked them for the cordiality with which they

lowing speech :

had received him. Often he had spoken as a represen-tative of the people in the Halls of the Legislature, and sometimes in primary assemblies, but always with the earnestness and conviction which became an honest oan and a patriot, but never had he spoken to the ear man and a parrot, but never had he spoked to the contribution with that deep sense of the obligations which now pressed upon him. If he did not speak to them with that exhibition of feeling, which unclouded hope and an undoubted prosperity alone can inspire, he trusted that he would be far, very far, from sedressing them under the influence of an unmanly despair. Before the setting of to morrow's sun, in all human probability the destiny of this confederated Republic would be decided. He solemaly throught, in all human probability, that the Republican party of this country would triumph in the election of Lincoln as President. In that event, the lines of our enemies seem to be closing around us, but they must be broken. They might see in the hurried paths of these starched men of livery the funeral cortege of the Constitution of the country. Peace, hope, independence, liberty, power, and the prosperity of sovereign States may be draped as chief mourners, still in the rest of this procession there is the light of eddressing them under the influence of an unmanly of sovereign States may be draped as chief mourners, still in the rest of this procession there is the light of the glorious past, from which they might rekindle the dying blaze of their own alters. We see it all—know it all—feel it all, and with Heaven's help we will meet it all. It was evident we had arrived at the initial point of a new departure. We have two ways before us, in one of which, whether we will or not, we must tread; for, in the event of this issue, there would be no repose. In both lie dangers, difficulties and troubles, which no human foresight can forestandow or perceive, but they are not equal in magnitude. One is beset

but they are not equal in magnitude. One is beset with humiliation, dishonor, emeutes, rebellions, with eubmission, in the beginning to all, and at all times. and conflication and Slavery in the end. The other, it is true, has its difficulties and its trials, but no disgrace. Hope, duty, and honor shine along the path. Hope beckons you at the end. Before deciding, consider well the ancient a deared maxim— "Stand upon the ancient way—see which is the right, g od way, and waik in it." He then referred to the fearless conduct of the American Colonies eighty-five years ggo, when the British undertook to bind them down without their consent or the authority of the British Constitution. All knew the result. Thirteen free and independent States were ushered into the family of nations. He alluded to the insignificant causes of hat Revolution as compared with the issue now be-fore the country. That issue now was: Shall New-E-glanders—avowed enemies, without the Constitu-tion, without their consent—bind Carolina and detion, without their consent—bind Carolina and de-termine for the people in all cases whatsoever? [Cries of "never," "never."] Or shall Caro-lina be governed by Carolmians. [Cries of "yes," "yes."] This covered all questions which now press for immediate solution. That it is the sett ed purpose of the Northern States and will of Congress under rule of the Black Republican party to govern them in all cases whatsoever, in violation of the Constitution and without their consent, was apparent from the past conduct in their multiform claims, arro-gant pretensions and avowed intension. For forty gant pretensions and avowed intention. For forty years, under the formation of societies they have continued to sgitate, to disturb the peace and endanger the lives of Southern people. They had broken their oaths, under the Constitution, and the plighted faith made therein, by seducing and keeping Southern property; had passed laws making it criminal in their own citizens to do that which the Constitution edjoins as a duty. Deep solicitude was felt here and throughout South Carolina as to the great and important events now transpiring, and he came among them to meet their aget ts and contribute his humble mite in the way of counsel, and to take his share of the responsibility tensions and avowed intention. For forty counsel, and to take his share of the responsibility which every public man in South Carolina should be which every punic man in south Carolina should be prepared to do. He speke of the election of a Black Republican Speaker of the Democratic party, to rend asunder which, the true men bad been separated from the untrue. South Carolina supported Breckinridge and Lane with a few true men of the North who stand by her side. But the question now was, would the South submit to a Black Republican President administer the Government in their own bands, not by the law of the instrument itself, nor by those fathers of the country, or by the practices of those administered 70 years ago, but by rules drawn from their own blind 70 years ago, but by rules drawn from their own blind consciences and crazy brain? They call us inferiors, semi-civilized barbarians, and claim the right to possess our lands, and to give them to the destitute of the Old Worle and the profligates of this. They claim the dogmas of the I Constitution as part of the Declaration of Independence, as part of the Constitution, and that it is their right and duty to so administer the Government as to give full effect to them. The people now must choose whether they would be governed by examine or givern whether they would be governed by somilies or govern then selves. For himself, he would unfur the Pal-metto flag, fling it to the breeze, and with the spirit of mette lag, ling it to the breeze, and with the spirit of a brave man determine to live and die as became our g'orious ancestors, and ring the clarion notes of defiance in the ears of an insolut foe. He then spoke of the undoubted right to withdraw their delegated powers, and it was their duty, in the event contemplated,

to withdraw them. It was their only safety. Mr. C. favored separate State action, saying the rest would flock to our sendard. They should be just to themselver, just to the great cause in hand, just to posterity, and the God of Justice would stand by their side—peril all, and trust in G.d. In past times their altars had been the altare of a well-ordered and enlightened liberty; it behaved then to resecte their land from the relembless fice, put aside all minor consequences, and resolve upon the great event, and if true, strike for their altars and their firesides. "Strike for the grean graves " of your sires, God and your native land." A HISTORICAL REMINISCENCE.

o withdraw them. It was their only safety. Mr. C

From The National Intelligencer.

It is known that the passage of the Compromise measures of 1850, did not command the immediate acquiescence or win the instant approbation of the people in all the Southern States. The State of Mississippi was believed by her Legislature of that year to be especially disatisfied with the terms of the "Great Adjustment," as it was complacently and hopefully called by its friends and patrons. Accordingly it was provided by an act of the Legislature that "an election for delegates to a Convention of the people of Mississippi should be held in the several counties thereof on the first Monday, and day following, in the month of September, 1851," and that the delegates elected under the provisions of the act should "assemble at the Capital of the State on the second Monday of November, 1851," of the State on the second Monday of November, 1851," and there "proceed to consider the then existing relations between the Government of the United States and the Government and people of the State of Mississippi, to devise and carry into effect the best means of redress for the past and obtain security for the fature, and adopt such measures for vindicating the sovereignty of the State, and the protection of its institutions as shall appear to them to be demanded."

The election ordained by this act was duly held and the delegates chosen duly assembled in solemn State Convention at the time appointed, After a brief session and a free discussion, its members, by an overwhelming majority, declared the satisfaction of the State wite the compromises of 1850; but they did no

whelming majority, declared the satisfaction of the State wite the compromises of 1850; but they did no adjourn without giving at the same time a significant expression to the voice of Mississippi in condemnation of the circumstances under which the Legislature assumed to call the Convention; and, what is most important of all, in express and formal reputiation of the pretended "right of secession," as then invoked and now invoked for the redress of political grievances.

With regord to the former of these topics the Con-

With regard to the former of these topics the Convention resolved as follows:

"Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, without intenaing to call in question the motives of the members of the Legislature, the call of this Convention by the Legislature, at its late extraordinary resolven was unauthorized by the people; and that said act, in peremptority ordering a Convention of the proper of the State, without first submitting to these the question whether there should be a Convention or no Convention, may are unaccertaint description of the power by the Legislature, at war with the spirit of regulation statitutions, on encrocement upon the rights of the people, and can never be rightfully tasseked as a pre-edit."

tion directed to the promotion of "accession" is specifically negatived, and pronounced to be "atterly un" sanctioned by the Federal Constitution" and "revo-

ABOUT SECESSION. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

Sin: The failure to secure a Republican majority in the House of Representatives gives-to my mind, at least-a very tolerable aspect to the secession spasms of Alabania and South Carolina.

Suppose the sccession of those States, and even of Georgia, F. orida, and Misrissippi, the only States whose recession is smong the possibilities. diately theren, von both the SENATE and House or BEPRESENTATIVES become completely REPUBLICAN.

Congress and the President, wisely acting upon your excellent idea of musterly mactivity as to coercion of the secedente, will find nothing in the way of their speedily passing a liberal Homestead bill, an effective Pacific Railroad bill, and Protective Tariff act.

Then what can the Sacedents do to prevent the business interests of the country from springing forward, in a career of accelerated prosperity, such as will make the United States the foremost power and the happiest and most prosperous nation in the world? To me, the prospect ahead seems of the brightest,

New-York, Nov. 9, 1860. THE SOUTHERN MEDICAL STUDENTS

whatever may be the course of South Carolina Die

unionists.

ASAIN. The Southern Medical students of the University in Fourteenth street were called to meet again last night, at the University Hall, but the Faculty, not wishing to become committed to the movement, refused to allow of its use, and the meeting was held in Breckinridge Hall, opposite Astor place. Between 60 and 70 Southern students, and 20 or 30 invited guests and strangers, were present. Capt. Richards was elected permanent chairman, with four secretaries from the students.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be for the students to consider among themselves what course they were to pursue in relation to the result of the late Presidential election. He hoped their movements would be independent of any movements either State or sectional.

The reading of the resolutions was called for, Dr. Ashley arose and said, that the meeting had not as yet decided whether they would have any resolutions. He thought the appointment of a Committee to draft resolutions premature. [A voice-The medical sta-dents feel capable of transacting their own business. Another voice-All reporters except those of The Herald and Express will leave the room.] Dr Smith saidhe was a Virginian of 28 years standing, and he would yield to no man in his arcent devotion to the South; but he hoped the students would not make themselves ridiculous as the Southern medical students of Philadelphia last year made themselves ridiculous. There was not one of that body who had not since heartily regretted the step they took. A voice-Are you a Southern man? I am. Where do you live? I am frem Culpepper County, Virginia, and Dr. Charles W. Ashley is my name. A voice-Hurrah for

of Miss. He said: Mr. President and young gentlemen of the South. [Cheers and cries of "That's the talk." I am here by the invitation of the medical sturents from the South. I always respond to a call of that kind with all the fervor of a Southern heart. He was glad to meet them under the circumstances by which they were surrounded. While he had ever been devoted to the Union, he did not believe in continuing devetion to a Union that did not guarantee them equa rights-such a devotion to a Union that deprived them of their rights in the territories was unworthy of being entertained by them. [Cheers] Mr. Clinton then proceeded to give an account of his travels in the Northern States and of his unsuccessful efforts to convert voters to his doctrines in this respect. He regretted that he had spoken n favor of the tion. The etand by the principle of non-intervention, and leave the people to take action as to whother they would or would not have Slavery in the Territories, restricted alone by the Constitution of the United States, the Supreme Court to be the sole arbiter as to whether any law was passed in contravention of it. He should go home and tell as proud a people as live on this globe that they were snubbed at the North, and their threats treated with scorn, and that they could not with honor longer remain in the Union. Live in a Union, said the speaker, governed by a party that teaches to the world that a negro is equal to a white man? The man that would do it is not to be found. [No, Sir-ce, and laughter.] The election of Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States was not of itself, independent of everything else, a sufficient cause for the dissolution of the Union; but when a President was elected who believed in negro equality, he would not be satisfied with a discolution of the Union; he would rend the world asunder to prevent so nefarious a dostrine being carried out. [Cheers | He would offer up his wife and his two children in opposition to such an accurred d ctrine. The speaker then referred to the three objects of government, as enunciated by Webster-the protection of life, liberty, and property. He complained that the secessionists were not respected by the Republican par y. That party says that the talk of

the South is all gammon—that she will do nothing.
[A voice—I hope she will foel them. Laughter.] The speaker declared that, as certainly as they were esembled there, the South would secode. [Great cheering | The speaker then drew a lively picture of the States wheeling into line for dissolution. The border States, he said, would have much to risk, but they would, he believed, make the necessary escritice to principle. The Cotton States would second before the Cotton crop was sold. They would withhold patronage from the North; men would be turned out of business, and inquire the cause, and the two parties at the North would fight out the question themselves. He met a Republican, the other day, who asked the speaker when the seceding States meant to go, and added that wherever they went this country meant to have

Other conversation was detailed, ending with the resertion that the South was a bourne from whence no Republican would be allowed to return. The speaker closed by saying that the duty of the Southern students was to return to their Southern homes. He retired amid great cheering. The resolutions, drafted by the Committee appointed for that purpose, were then read-

They are as follows:

They are as follows:

The Committee to whom was referred the duty of drawing my restutions expressive of the series of this meeting, beg leave to make the following report:

If Aereas in the late very exciting and important election for Precident and Vice-Peculient of the United States of America. Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamila, purely sectional conflicts, with sectional feelings, and avowed hostility to the fusi-tution of Savery in the which we, as citizens of Southern States, are thoroughly identified and interested have become elected to these highest offices in the git of our American people; and if Aereas, Such election indicates to us that a majority of the Northern States inderse the doctrines cannetated and hold to by the Anti-Slavery party, through their leaders, Soward, Stimmer Greeley, Chase, and others; therefore, be if Aeroland lat, That, under these circumstances, our honor, our dignity, and our idelity to our Southern homes and inattactions, demand that we shall immed stely withdraw our patronaging the control of the con

Dr. Simms then addressed the meeting. He said

Culpepper County! and laughter | The Chairman then introduced the Hon. Mr. Clinton